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Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.
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One Month, .50
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For Judge of Court of Appeals. R. K. WILLIAMS, OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Boone, Callaway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Davies, Edmonson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Harlan, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Logan, Letcher, Lincoln, Madison, Magoffin, Marshall, Meade, Menard, Mercer, Morgan, Moultrie, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Nicholas, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren and Webster.

It is encouraging to see in the South to read the charge now industriously made that the Democratic party North is seceding, or sympathizing with the rebellion. If the charge were true, it would be consoling, and, indeed, edifying to Davis & Co. It is well known that the Democracy of the North is a powerful body; that the majority against them in any State is but a small per cent. of the whole population. More resolute and determined men are not to be found. The rebels know this, and if this powerful organization will aid them, what have they to fear ultimately? True, the rebel armies are overthrown, but then comes the fire in the rear; and a divided North will leave the rebellion successful, after its armies are beaten, dispersed and disbanded.

Republican papers are busy making this charge. It is very good party clap-net at home. Wherever it is believed, of course, votes are lost to the Democratic party, and won to their enemies, and thus enterprising politicians get office and spoil. That is all very well, if success without any particular regard for principle is the object. If it were true, the rebellion is pretty safe. It is run out as far as effectual resistance is concerned; but its work will be done at the ballot-box in the North, and by paralyzing, at last, all military efforts in that region. At present it has the effect to revive the embers of hope in the Confeds, and tempt them to hold on for a divided North. They counted on it at the start; and now they have the assurance of the Democratic party that there is still hope, and that the Democracy are really for the rebellion.

A man earnestly for the Union would be slow to credit such a charge; for it would be just what he would dislike to believe. If it were true, it would be the most fatal symptom to his cause. If compelled to believe it, he would not proclaim it, to inspire the enemies of the Union with fresh courage.

Realness and honesty are, however, rather obsolete; or, at most, they are rather abstract things, which ought not to be introduced into practical business matters.

It is the interest of party to make this charge, and it will be made. The mass of the people are for the Union, and will not tolerate Division. Professed, at least, to be for one, and charge your opponents with the other. Just now the Republican party is hard run; it has power, and along with its success have come terrible calamities; and under their rule it is not likely ever to be better. Hence they want a better hobby to ride. They change their name, after the fashion of a rogue who seeks an alias when he has disgraced the name he wore. Their old opponents are gaining ground upon them. The best dodge they can make to recover is to be for the Union, and charge Division upon their opponents. It's, perhaps, the best that can be done for party; and as to the country, it can take care of itself.

It is currently reported, upon the authority of the "reliable gentleman," that there is another Richmond in the field; that, not to put too fine a point on it, the Southern Confederacy has been safely delivered of another capital, and is quite as well as could be expected, which means contrary to the usual significance, not doing well. Gen. Jeff. Davis and his peripatetic Cabinet are said to be winging their way into far distant climes, or lodging like drift on a sandy bar. The reliable gentleman—while he would not for an instant doubt his word—is liable to be deceived; and whether Jeff. will quietly sit, like a wounded coon, to be retrieved, or fluster off and die in the marsh, is yet to be seen.

It has, however, happened in the rapid course of events that, really and truly, it is a matter of no vital importance whether Jeff. has been already taken or not. If it has not been, it is a foregone conclusion that it will be, and lookers on no longer count that piece in the game. If any one wishes to know whether he is really so anxious that the rebellion is crushed, let him refer for one moment, that the fate of Jeff. Davis, which, a few months ago, seemed of vital importance, is now almost a matter of indifference to him. The capture of Jeff. Davis, or of Richmond, is no longer the all-absorbing topic that it would have been a short time ago, although the rescue of one, and the capture of the other, are almost as important as ever.

It is a foregone conclusion, and the mind already begins to grasp at future events, whose importance are looming up and shadowing others. Whether the reliable gentleman's dates are correct or not, or only true in that fallible sense that telegraphic dispatches are, implies little. We say the reliable gentleman quietly on the shelf, and pack up his reports and settle his accounts. He is hereafter a re-captured bill done for and concluded.

We have been strongly impressed with this fact in reading the comments of the press, and its course as contrasted with what it was before the battle of Mill Springs. At that time, while there seemed an abiding confidence in the preservation of the Union, yet that it was worked to, to be done, and which was not yet touched, overpowered all other considerations. There was little or no room for any other subject of discussion. Now, the country seems serving itself for another gigantic struggle. The army, which had been the all in all, is now merely secondary. The story is perfect, its work perfectly done, and no more attention is directed to it. It needs no interference.

The action of Congress, a body whose imbecility has been the scoff of all enlightened men, not for any merit it has, but for the magnitude of the interest it controls, now demands the attention, and with it, the disgust, of the public.

In short, the overruling question, swallowing up all others, is, what is to be done with the seceded States? We will soon have them: what is to be done with them? No nation, from Rome in the plenitude of her glory, down to the smallest German principality, has ever had such a question before them. The plain question is, are we to be still a republic or not? Divest the subject of pro and anti-slavery, and this is the practical question awakening the minds of the people. Is it to be with or without a Constitution, and that the written and established Constitution we already have? No other one can be made. The attempt would be ruin and chaos.

It is well that this spirit is beginning to arouse the people before their liberties are lost. It has resulted in Democratic or conservative victories in the north-west—stinging rebuke to ultraism. It has called into life the Democratic party of the North, with nothing more of ancient party lines than a union of conservatives. It has made the constitutional members of Congress in open caucus assembly, Whig, Democrat and American, forgetful of past affiliations or enemies, and form a line of battle against the foes of the Constitution.

It is this which has or is rapidly depriving the ubiquitous, reliable gentleman of his importance, and reducing him to the grade of a mere newsboy who shouts, "Here's the Journal and Democrat," with an addendum, of his own conception, of marvelous news. It means, in the change of the direction of public attention, that Jeff. Davis is dead, my lords and gentlemen, dead.

COVETOUS INSOLENCE PROTECTED BY WRACKERS.—A man too weak to be assailed can be impertinent and insulting. The very susceptible people of New Orleans—"proud people"—after they had remained at home until their armies were defeated and the city taken, gathered at the wharf to insult an enemy too powerful to resist their perille indignities. The contemptible crowds would not have been there, much less opened their mouths, if there had been any shooting to be done.

Louisiana belongs to this State. It was acquired to quiet Kentucky; and those who live there hold their homes subject to the obligations they owe us and the rest of the Union. The squatters down there, however, seem to take it in high dudgeon that we enforce our claims upon them.

A letter from Washington, says the Cincinnati Press, states that the city is actually swarming with negroes—a ragged and homeless multitude. The poorhouse supported by the city is full to overflowing; and scores of them are daily turned away.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Suppose the result of this war shall be to restore the Union as it was, what shall we have gained?" That is, how shall we Republicans know that we shall ever elect a President and get office again?

The people of New Orleans have no sensibilities. They burned up all the cotton—other people's cotton—and stole all the sugar in the city. We hope their sensibilities were gratified.

The Richmond Dispatch says: "no Southern position, capable of defense, has yet fallen into Federal hands except through rank treason."

We understand that Colonel Bayles is restored to his position as Colonel of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry.

The Nashville Union speaks of recording events in a few days that will startle the nation.

Latest from Eastern Kentucky.

BATH COUNTY, KY., May 12, 1862.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: There is quite an excitement in this part of the State now, caused by the sudden stampede of rebels from this and surrounding counties. A party of thirty or more entered Mount Sterling, on last Monday, with guns, &c., and in complete military style; cursed the stars and stripes that were waving over a private house, took two Scotch prisoners from the authorities that were on trial at the time, and committed many other gross outrages. They then left town, and proceeded towards Hazel Green, on the road to Pound Gap. They were met by two miles from Hazel Green, by a party of Home Guards, who captured them and proceeded toward Mt. Sterling with their prize, and the report is that they had not proceeded far until they were met by another party of rebels, who captured the Home Guard and released their comrades, after a sharp fight, in which several were wounded and one reported killed.

Many of our Scotch in this county have gone up towards Pound Gap, for what purpose is not known. There is some mystery attached to it that I cannot exactly unravel. The fact is there is something wrong going on, and if things get any worse, you will hear again from "UNCONDITIONALS."

A Colorado paper says the amount of gold received at the mint of the United States and branches from Colorado Territory since its settlement is: For the year 1859, in round numbers, four thousand dollars. For the year 1860, six hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For the year 1861, upwards of two millions, and from June 30 to January 1 last, one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The yield for this year is estimated at four millions. The population is now upwards of 25,000.

In Casanova, New York, recently, a district school gave an exhibition, embracing a dramatic scene in which a deserter was to be shot. The act was performed, and the led who acted the part (a son of Rev. L. E. Swan) fell dead upon the stage. It was found that in loading the gun a brass ferule on the ramrod had slipped from its place and remained in the barrel. The aim was too true, and the ferule struck him in the side, fracturing two ribs and coming out through the back.

OFFICIAL. BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 15, 1862.

Present—G. W. Rinald, President, and all the members except Mr. Story.

Mr. E. A. Stockton tendered his resignation as Councilman from the Fourth ward, which was received and referred to Committee on Elections.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with, and the report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks ending May 10th, 1862, was read and filed.

The report of Thomas Reese, Marketmaster of house No. 4, of July 14th, 1862, was read and filed.

The Engineer submitted a claim of \$40 00 in favor of P. McGilley, for repairs to bridges, which was referred to Street Committee.

The Engineer submitted an appropriation of the digging and walling of a well on Sixth street, between Kentucky and Delaware, P. Hafer contractor, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A petition to have repaved and recurbed the sidewalks on the north side of Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Tucker presented a petition to grade and pave the sidewalks on the east side of Preston, from Broadway to Lampton streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the collection of city taxes for the year ending March 9, 1863, defining the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Rinald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry, Tucker and Twyman—18.

Mr. Caruth, from Finance Committee, reported an ordinance regulating the collection of railroad, water and soldiers' relief fund taxes for the year ending March 9, 1863, defining the duties of collectors and fixing their compensation, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Rinald, and Messrs. Abraham Armstrong, Baxter, Caruth, Crowe, Eariok, Grainger, Guy, Irvine, Jefferson, Kaye, Kinkead, Rubel, Spaulding, Tomperry, Tucker and Twyman—18.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on Sixth street, between York and Lexington, which was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.
P. Moore, \$5, for work at intersection of Brook and Jackson streets.
Street hands, Western District, \$419 70, for work to May 15, 1862.

Fire Department, \$1,911 83, expenses for April, 1862.
Almshouse and Coalman, \$11 25, for repairs to fire engines.

P. M. Jones, \$86 72, for sundries to Fire Department.
T. & J. F. Jefferson, \$4, for hogheads to Fire Department.

Almshouse, \$474 20, expenses for March, 1862.
Almshouse, \$404 07, expenses for April, 1862.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Portland Avenue, from Bridge street to Fulton street, in Portland.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to place stepping stones across Walnut, at Seventh and Eighth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Eariok presented a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Portland Avenue, from Bridge street to Fulton street, in Portland.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, Western District, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to place stepping stones across Walnut, at Seventh and Eighth streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Tucker, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Western District, reported separate resolutions granting the following licenses, which were adopted:

Peter Litheron, tavern, Market, between Preston and Jackson streets.
Geo. Duell, tavern, on Market, between Floyd and Preston streets.

James Besser, coffeehouse, on Market, between Second and Third streets.
John Fisher, coffeehouse, on Jefferson, above Wenzel street.

John Hamberger, coffeehouse, on Marshall, between Hancock and Gray streets.
G. K. Moore, tavern, on Main, between Brook and Floyd streets.

M. Dault, tavern, corner of Main and Preston streets.
John Webber, coffeehouse, Main, between Main and Webster streets.

James Kuhn, coffeehouse, corner of Marshall and Preston streets.
Geo. Dehler, coffeehouse, Market, between First and Brook streets.

E. Hensquin, coffeehouse, Pike, near porkhouse.
Peter Litheron, tavern, Market, between Second and Third streets.

M. J. Smith, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
E. Hensquin, coffeehouse, Third, between Market and Jefferson streets.

Geo. Reckenwald, tavern, in Portland.
M. Langel, tavern, Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

H. Meyer, tavern, corner Prather and Eighteenth streets.
Geo. G. Hirsch, coffeehouse, Third, between Market and Jefferson streets.

J. Lonniewie, coffeehouse, Fourth, between Main and Water streets.
Geo. Herman, coffeehouse, Third, between Main and Market streets.

E. Schneider, coffeehouse, Water, between Third and Fourth streets.
Victor Besancon & Bro., coffeehouse, Fifth, between Market and Jefferson sts.

H. Huebner, coffeehouse, Market, between Third and Fourth streets.
Jacob Fisher, beerhouse, corner Twelfth and High streets.

Mr. Grainger was discharged from the consideration of the petition to repave the sidewalk on the north side of Walnut, from Seventh & Eighth streets.

Mr. Kaye reported a resolution for stepping-stones on Second street at Green and Main, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Kaye presented an ordinance to grade and pave a sidewalk on the south side of Brookridge, between Second and Third streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Eastern District.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution for stepping-stones at sundry places in Western District, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

Mr. Armstrong reported a resolution requiring the keeper of the almshouse to have his wages paid by the City Court every day at 12 o'clock, to convey paupers to the almshouse, which was adopted.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution fixing the fee for disinterment of corpses at the City Court, which was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, providing for the grading of the wharf, from First to Fourth street, was referred to Wharf Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to appoint a committee to invest the City's funds in the Gas Company, was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

Dr. John Kinnear, physician of Eastern District, was presented from the Board of Aldermen, and severally referred to Finance Committee.

John Scott, Marketmaster of House No. 6.
J. M. Boggs, Marketmaster of Houses Nos. 1 and 2.

H. W. Winter, Marketmaster of House No. 7.
Thomas Reese, Marketmaster of House No. 4.

John Austin, Sexton of Western Cemetery.
H. O. Parmale, Wharfmaster.

Scott Newman, Superintendent of Almshouse.
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Wm. F. Scott, Inspector of Liquids.
Wesley Adams, Inspector of Liquids.

H. B. Westaby, Inspector of Liquids.
R. A. Collins, Inspector of Coal.

O. J. Owen, Inspector of Coal.
P. F. Moore, Railroad and Water Tax Collector, Eastern District.

James B. Gregory, City Tax Collector, Eastern District.
M. J. Paul, Chief of Fire Department.

The report of J. M. Boggs, Marketmaster of houses Nos. 1 and 2, to July 14, 1862, was read and filed.

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Mobile.

THE APPROACHES TO MOBILE.

Mobile Bay, on the west side of which the city is situated, is an extensive sheet of water, thirty miles long and an average of thirteen broad. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico by two straits, one on each side of Mobile Island. The strait on the east is known as Mississippi Sound, and the strait on the west as Mobile Bay. Mobile Point, has eighteen feet of water, while the one on the west side has only five feet. The latter is known as Mississippi Sound, and the strait on the west as Mobile Bay. Mobile Point, has eighteen feet of water, while the one on the west side has only five feet. The latter is known as Mississippi Sound, and the strait on the west as Mobile Bay.

The light entrance to Mobile Bay, and in fact the only one for sea-going vessels, between Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, is well defended. Fort Morgan, a formidable fortification for defense, is on the extremity of Mobile Point, and the channel passes a short distance off. This is an old and well-constructed United States fortification, similar in its character to Fort Sumpter, Pickens and Jackson. Fort Gaines, which has been put in a thorough state of defense since the war began, is on a small island near Dauphin Island, and forms a point-blank range, vis-a-vis with and directly west of Fort Morgan.

The light draught of the malar vessels will enable them to attack these forts with advantage not anticipated when they were constructed.

We believe these two forts comprise the defenses of Mobile. They are situated thirty miles from the city—once past the forts, and in the bay, Mobile will be at the mercy of the Federal fleet. Its surrender will be as much a necessity as that of New Orleans.

MOBILE—POPULATION AND BUSINESS.
In 1860, Mobile had a population by the United States census of 29,259. In 1850, its population was 24,194. In 1840, 12,670, and in 1830, 20,515. But the population does not indicate the immense business done in Mobile. It is the only export in Alabama, and a great bulk of the cotton of Eastern Mississippi and Western Alabama, and other charges against him, which was referred to Police Committee.

Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution to repair the gutter west side of Fourth, between Main and Market streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, providing for the grading of the wharf, from First to Fourth street, was referred to Wharf Committee.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

Gen. Halleck's Army Order Hard on Correspondents!

LAST FROM CORINTH!

Jeff Davis' Circular said to be a "Sell"

MARAUDING PARTIES IN WESTERN VA.

LATEST FROM NORFOLK!

Parson Brownlow in Brooklyn!

XXXVIIIth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senate—Mr. Sherman made a statement in reference to a remark made by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the House, who said, speaking of the investigating Committee, that he (Sherman) was on the Committee, and received eight dollars a day. Mr. S. said that he had been on a committee, one the Kansas committee and the other the Naval Investigating Committee, and neither committee charged or received a cent of mileage.

Mr. King presented a memorial from Mr. King, of New York, asking a speedy passage of the Pacific railroad bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Tribune's Dispatch—Marylanders say that a few days ago one thousand slaves, as if by a preconcerted movement, simultaneously left kind masters and happy homes in Prince George county, Md., and came to the District of Columbia, where they still are.

Presbyterian General Assembly

COLUMBUS, O., May 15, 1862.

The first session of this body was held in 1789, and the present session opened this morning in Dr. Hoge's Church. The Chairman is Dr. John Backus, of Baltimore, and Dr. Alexander T. McGill, of Princeton, N. J., is Secretary. The opening prayer was made by Dr. Backus.

"Wherefore, we received a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and Godly fear."

The Doctor treated the mission of Christ as one to the heart of humanity.

duty of the Church as one addressed to the interior nature of man, having nothing to do with either social or political relations. Reforms, as such, are no part of the Christian Church. She sits above all parties, orders, organizations and governments, and binds them all to her will in proportion as she moulds the hearts of men in harmony with the principles of Divine truth. The Bible, being adapted to all grades of advancement, to all classes of men, and to all circumstances amidst which the various fortunes of humanity may be cast, the Church Scriptures are in all states of civilization

and under all Governments. The church has nothing to do with the distinctions of master and servant, oppressor and oppressed; but appeals to the hearts of all, with the spirit and principles of Christ, in order to mould them in harmony with the Divine will, and thus effect practical righteousness in all the relations of life. The Rev. Doctor made a special appeal to the delegates to remember "the voction wherewith we are called," and thus insure order and harmony in their deliberations.

The discourse concluded, Dr. Chester, of Philadelphia, made the closing prayer.

Dr. Huse presented the invitation of the late House of Representatives to occupy their hall and accompanied it with some remarks touching the superior advantages of their hall over the church for such a meeting. He reminded them that no fear need be entertained of a design to unite church and State by accepting the invitation. The vote of acceptance was nearly unanimous. The Doctor also presented the invitation of the late Legislative Assembly to use the State Library for which the thanks were unanimously given.

Adjourned to meet at the Capitol at 4 o'clock next.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
1862—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) commenced its annual deliberations in the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, on Thursday morning. Rev. Dr. Condit, Professor of Auburn Theological Seminary, N. Y., delivered the opening sermon, the theme of which was the Bible in the pulpit. Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, invoked the blessing and read the Scripture. Dr. Parker, of New York, and Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, closing with prayer.

After the religious exercises were concluded, Dr Condit called the Assembly to order to proceed with business, but, upon motion of Dr Thompson, the body adjourned until three o'clock p m

At that hour the roll was called and the Assembly proceeded to elect officers, as follows: Rev. Geo. Duffield, D D, Moderator; Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D D, stated Clerk; Rev. Wm. Sterling, permanent Clerk pro tem; Hon. W. H. Brown and Frank F. Ellinwood, temporary clerks

Calling the rolls, selecting officers and distributing papers and documents occupied

The attendance is unusually large, and the greatest interest is manifested in the proceedings.

One hundred and six Ministers and eighty Elders were enrolled; but even this number, which is large, will be augmented from day to day by the more tardy arrivals.

In the evening a very interesting prayer meeting was held in the basement of the church, where the General Ministers, addressing the Throne of Grace. The meeting was called by the Committee of Arrangements, and had for its object, supplications to God in behalf of the people.

RIVER MATTERS.

The river continues to fall slowly, with four feet nine inches water in the canal. The weather is clear and hot.

The arrivals and departures yesterday were as follows: M. Jor Anderson and Forest June, Cincinnati; Switzerland, Cincinnati to Cairo; Edw Jackson, Cincinnati to Cairo.

33. The Westmoreland brought in from St. Louis a load of four, p's load, etc. She was compelled to use three lighters, one of which got stuck on the canal.

34. The Sir Wm. Wallace arrived from Nashville with Morran's handits on board—a list of whom will be found in our local columns—and landed them at Jeffersonville.

35. The old Strathmore came down from Cincinnati metamorphosed into what has been called a "tram," but she don't look as if she would be able to withstand a

to and a 7-pounder.

to The Forces Queen left again in the evening for the coast with a good cargo of cotton and other freights. The Princess will be here to go this evening, thus giving us a morning of noon and night time to Cincinnati.

to **FOR CINCINNATI**—The Jacob Strader is the regular mailboat at noon to-day.

to **FOR HANDEMAN**—The Star Gray Eagle is the Saturday packet at five p. m.

to The old steamer Albatross has been sold at St. Louis for \$3,500, not \$35,000, as at first reported.

to A new bar, that present very serious obstacles to navigation, has just appeared at the head of Sand Island. Near the outlet of the Trenton canal at Shipstonport. Several boats have already been stuck.

This channel never will be free, from bars, and the passage through that part of the river, in low water, will always be a great drawback upon navigation, even after the new canal is finished, until an entire new channel made where there is not so much of a circle to be traversed. Our idea, advanced some years ago, will yet have to be adopted—that of reclaiming to the city the dry ground between the two channels, which would be closed by a long draw, nearly straight, to the Shippingport point, just below Tarascon Mills, to the point at the lower end of Portland, cutting a new and straight channel through the accumulated sand between Sand Island and the Indiana shore. This channel being nearly straight, would give no opportunity for the creation of bars, while it would cost but

to file more to extend the mouth of the new canal out to the line of the new channel. The land thus reclaimed could be made very valuable, and it would afford ground for a wharf such as cannot now be found below the falls.

☛ The St. Louis Democrat of yesterday has the following:

We have doubtless seen the last of the "Old" Aleck Scott as a merchant vessel. She or exactly "left of her," the hull at all events—lost on the waves at Calumet, and will soon be launched, lifted and running as a drisdredger or rebarberber, with her machinery in the hold, iron sides and root, etc.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT

The total market exhibited considerable life today and the sales were pretty heavy at very early prices. In other departments trade was dull. Money remains quiet with a good demand for gold to invest in cotton.

Rice: Sales at 7½¢ premium; exchange hull at 1½¢ premium.

Flour and Grain—Small sales of flour at \$44.75 per 100 bushels wheeling at \$69.00; 150 bushels corn at \$30; 300 bushels rye at \$46.00.

Corn Meal—No. 1 white sugar at 10c; 15 bags cotton at 26c; No. 2 white sugar at 8c; for o/d 2 bbls new at etc.

Coffee—Sales at 60 cents at 6½¢.

Soybean Oil—No. 1 yellow at 10c; No. 2 yellow at 9c.

HAY—Sales 30 tons at \$18.00 2015 00.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—sales of 15 boxes at \$5; 10 boxes and 25 cellophane.

WHEATINGS—Sales 10 half a Great Western at 1c.

MINES—Sales of 10 lb as follows: 10 c sump at \$1.25; 10 c sump at \$1.25; 10 c sump at \$1.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, May 15, P. M.

Wheat unchanged and in moderate demand at \$4 10 1/2. Corn unchanged and in moderate demand at \$1 10 1/2. Soybeans unchanged and in moderate demand at \$1 10 1/2. Hogs unchanged and in moderate demand at \$11 00. Cattle unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Pork unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Lard unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Tallow unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Flour unchanged and in moderate demand at \$4 10 1/2. Sugar unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Coffee unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Tea unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Rice unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Beans unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Peas unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Lentils unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Chickpeas unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Mung beans unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Pigeon peas unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Cowpeas unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Soybean meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Cottonseed meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Linseed meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Hempseed meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Flaxseed meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Sunflower meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Canola meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Rapeseed meal unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Mustard seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Sesame seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Poppy seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Caraway seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Fennel seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Anise seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Coriander seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Cumin seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Dill seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Mustard seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Sesame seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Poppy seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Caraway seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Fennel seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Anise seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Coriander seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Cumin seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00. Dill seed unchanged and in moderate demand at \$10 00.

and coffee are 40% higher and molasses which is scarce is held at \$500 etc.

